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Canada

# Winter-hardy Roses

EXPLORER AND PARKLAND SERIES

# Information and availability

For further information on growing roses, contact the Canadian Rose Society, 10 Fairfax Crescent, Scarborough, Ontario - M1L 1Z8. Tel.: (416) 757-8809. Your local garden centre will provide you with information on purchasing hardy roses.

Commercial propagators can obtain further information on the Explorer rose cultivars from Ms. Claude Richer, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Horticulture Research and Development Centre, 430, Gouin Boulevard, Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, QC - J3B 3E6. Tel.: (450) 346-4494 poste 221 / Fax.: (450) 346-7740. / E-Mail : richerc@em.agr.ca. For Parkland roses, contact Dr. Campbell Davidson at Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Cereal Research Centre, Research Branch, Unit 100-101 Route 100, Morden, Manitoba, R6M 1Y5. Tel.: (204)822-4471 / Fax.: (204)822-6841 / E Mail: cdavidson@em.agr.ca.

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# Winter-hardy roses
## *Explorer and Parkland series*


Explorer series

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Cover illustration
*Left to right: Prairie Joy, Morden Fireglow, Morden Blush, Louis Jolliet, bush is George Vancouver*


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# Preface

The rose, considered to be the queen of flowers, has been most cherished down through the ages. Hybrid teas and *floribunda* are amongst the best known but these tender types require a great amount of care and can only be grown in cold areas with winter protection. Yet even with protection, many bushes are lost annually. With fewer leisure hours for most people, roses which are hardy, require minimal care, are environmentally friendly (minimal sprays), yet offer beautiful bloom through the summer, are fast becoming the preferred rose.

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada winter-hardy roses from the Explorer and Parkland series have these desired characteristics. They are hardy down to $-35^{o}C$ with only snow as winter protection, are disease resistant, flower repeatedly throughout the summer, require only minimal pruning and come in a variety of colors and sizes.

Description and characteristics of twenty-five winter-hardy roses from the Explorer series, twelve from the Parkland series and one other hardy rose are described in this publication and are the result of a lengthy and successful research program at Ottawa, Ontario, L'Assomption, Quebec, and Morden, Manitoba.

# Acknowledgments


The authors wish to thank Dr. Ian S. Ogilvie, Dr. Félicitas Svejda, (retired breeders) the late Dr. H. Marshall and Ms. Lynn Collicutt for their considerable work in these programmes. Dr. Jacques-André Rioux is also thanked for his help in writing this booklet.

# Introduction

Many roses are available to the consumer but amongst them, the Explorer and Parkland roses from Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) are unique. Both rose series strive to combine high quality floral and vegetative characteristics with good hardiness and disease resistance. All AAFC cultivars should be propagated on their own roots for good performance and survival.

All plants are winter-hardy down to AAFC zones 2 or 3 depending on snow cover. Varying amounts of cane injury may be seen depending on the year, planting location and snow cover, but root survival is excellent. Regrowth in the spring is rapid and the new shoots will flower again the same season.

Flowering is spectacular. All introductions have been selected to produce flowers throughout the growing season with major displays in June and again in September. Many different flower colours and types are available to chose from. Plant size varies from climbing types to small and large shrubs.

The cultivars were selected based on hardiness, flower and leaf colour, period of flowering, disease resistance and ease of multiplication on their own roots. The winter hardiness rating of the cultivars has been given according to the Canadian plant hardiness map by Sherk and Buckley. These ratings have been confirmed or modified for certain varieties tested in eastern Canada, Réseau d'Essais des Plantes Ligneuses Ornementales du Québec (REPLOQ) and in western Canada, the Prairie Regional Trials for Woody Ornamentals (PRTWO).

Over the years, the breeding program was modified to better answer to the needs of consumers. Initially, the Explorer series focussed on large rugosa-type shrubs. They were followed by more compact plants with various flower colours, finer leaves and fewer thorns. For exampls, *R. kordesii* was used to increase disease resistance, hardiness and develop climbing characteristics. *R. laxa* and *R. spinosissima altaica*, were used as sources of disease resistance in the breeding of climbers and various other shrubs. Repeat flowering and flower quality were obtained from tender hybrid teas and floribundas.

In the Parkland rose series, the native prairie rose, *R. arkansana*, known for its adaptability to cold winters and tolerance to hot dry summers, was used as a key parent in the initial breeding program. This native plant has been instrumental in the cultivar development process. Hybrid seedlings have been crossed with floribunda and hybrid tea types as well as several other species which have resulted in 11 new cultivar releases. These plants have a variety of different habits and forms but are all generally smaller shrub type roses with excellent repeat flowering.

100-04554/

# Categories of Roses

| | Parkland Series | Explorer Series | Other | Bush | Climber |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adelaide Hoodless | ● | | | ● | |
| Alexander MacKenzie | | ● | | ● | |
| Captain Samuel Holland | | ● | | | ● |
| Champlain | | ● | | ● | |
| Charles Albanel | | ● | | ● | |
| Cuthbert Grant | ● | | | ● | |
| David Thompson | | ● | | ● | |
| 'AC De Montarville' | | ● | | ● | |
| Frontenac | | ● | | ● | |
| George Vancouver | | ● | | ● | |
| Henry Hudson | | ● | | ● | |
| Henry Kelsey | | ● | | | ● |
| Hope for Humanity | ● | | | ● | |
| J.P. Connell | | ● | | ● | |
| Jens Munk | | ● | | ● | |
| John Cabot | | ● | | | ● |
| John Davis | | ● | | | ● |
| John Franklin | | ● | | ● | |
| Lambert Closse | | ● | | ● | |
| Louis Jolliet | | ● | | | ● |
| 'AC Marie-Victorin' | | ● | | | ● |
| Martin Frobisher | | ● | | ● | |
| Morden Amorette | ● | | | ● | |
| Morden Blush | ● | | | ● | |
| Morden Cardinette | ● | | | ● | |
| Morden Centennial | ● | | | ● | |
| Morden Fireglow | ● | | | ● | |
| Morden Ruby | ● | | | ● | |
| Morden Snowbeauty | ● | | | ● | |
| Morden Sunrise | ● | | | ● | |
| Nicolas | | ● | | ● | |
| Prairie Joy | | | ● | ● | |
| Quadra | | ● | | | ● |
| Royal Edward | | ● | | ● | |
| Simon Fraser | | ● | | ● | |
| William Baffin | | ● | | | ● |
| 'AC William Booth' | | ● | | | ● |
| Winnipeg Parks | ● | | | ● | |

# Adelaide Hoodless

## Parkland Series

Adelaide Hoodless is an extremely floriferous and vigorous shrub rose. This rose, introduced in 1973, is a tribute to the founder of the Women's Institute on the occasion of their 75th anniversary. Plants produce large clusters (up to 35 blooms) of 7 cm, semidouble, red blooms in July and September. It is advisable to prune off old flowers and hips to promote repeat flowering. This plant grows to about 1.0 m with arching stems. Resistance to powdery mildew is good, while resistance to blackspot is moderate.

Plants of Adelaide Hoodless survive in zone 2 and warmer zones. The plant propagates easily from softwood stem cuttings.

This cultivar was developed from a cross between the floribunda Fire King and a hardy seedling derived from R. arkansana 'J.W. Fargo' x Assiniboine. Assiniboine is a hybrid of the floribunda Donald Prior and R. arkansana.

# Alexander MacKenzie

## Explorer Series

Alexander MacKenzie is a tall, upright, vigorous shrub introduced in 1985. The plant reaches a height of 1.5 - 2.0 m and has a diameter of 1.2 - 1.5 m in Ottawa. It is winter-hardy, flowers recurrently, and is highly resistant to blackspot and powdery mildew.

The deep red, cup-shaped flowers, produced in clusters of 6 - 12, have an average diameter of 6 - 7 cm and 40 - 50 petals. The flowers closely resemble those of a grandiflora or hybrid tea rose, but the plant has the distinct advantage of being much hardier. The rose propagates easily from softwood stem cuttings.

This selection has been tested at Ottawa since 1972 and at other test locations in Canada, since 1978. It survives the winters in zone 3b without protection, but needs some pruning of deadwood in the spring. However, even though REPLOQ test results showed that survival zone for this rose is 2b. In zones 2b to 5b, any material above soil or snow cover will die during very cold winters. Spring pruning is then necessary.

Alexander MacKenzie was obtained from a cross between the grandiflora Queen Elizabeth and a hardy seedling descended from a cross between the shrubs Red Dawn and Suzanne.

# Captain Samuel Holland

## Explorer Series

Captain Samuel Holland introduced in 1990, is a winter-hardy pillar-type rose with a trailing growth habit and branches that grow to 1.8 m in L'Assomption. The plant flowers freely and recurrently when in full sun and is resistant to powdery mildew and blackspot.

The medium red flowers average 7 cm in diameter and have 23 petals. They are produced in clusters of 1-10. The plant propagates easily form softwood stem cuttings.

This selection has been tested for 5 years at Ottawa and a further 5 years at L'Assomption. It has also been tested by a number of commercial nurseries in various parts of Canada. Only slight winter injury was observed and minimal pruning was required in Ottawa and L'Assomption. It is generally hardy in zone 3.

Captain Samuel Holland originated from a cross between two breeding lines, both of which are derived from *R. kordesii*, Red Dawn and Suzanne.

# Champlain

## Explorer Series

This hardy rose, introduced in 1982, is outstanding for its free and continuous flowering habit throughout the summer and fall. Champlain has good field resistance to powdery mildew and moderate resistance to blackspot. This shrub reaches a height and diameter of 1.0 m in Ottawa.

Flowers are a velvety dark red and slightly fragrant; they are 6 - 7 cm across and have 30 petals. Softwood stem cuttings root easily.

According to REPLOQ results, its survival and utilization rating is zone 2, however part of the plant will be killed in any zone if extreme climatic conditions occur for 2 or 3 consecutive winters. Despite frozen stems, Champlain will re-start from ground level, produce many shoots and bloom abundantly even though its flowering period is shortened by a few weeks the same year it has been pruned to ground level.

Champlain is a complex hybrid originating from a cross between *R. kordesii* and Max Graf, and a hardy seedling originating from a cross between Red Dawn and Suzanne.

# Charles Albanel

## Explorer Series

Charles Albanel, introduced in 1982, is another very hardy rose. It forms a vigorous, low shrub, which makes it suitable as a ground cover. At Ottawa, this shrub reaches a height of 0.5 m and a diameter of 1.0 m. Flowering is repeated and free in early summer and then only sporadically throughout the rest of the season. Plants are highly resistant to blackspot and powdery mildew.

The fragrant, medium red flowers are 7 - 9 cm across and have an average of 20 petals. Many attractive large fruits are formed. This plant propagates easily from softwood stem cuttings.

This selection has been tested at Ottawa since 1972 and at other locations across Canada and in the northern United States since 1980. It has shown no winter damage in Ottawa and very little at locations with more severe climates. This cultivar is fully hardy in zone 2.

Charles Albanel was selected from three cycles of open pollination from the cultivar Souvenir de Philémon Cochet.

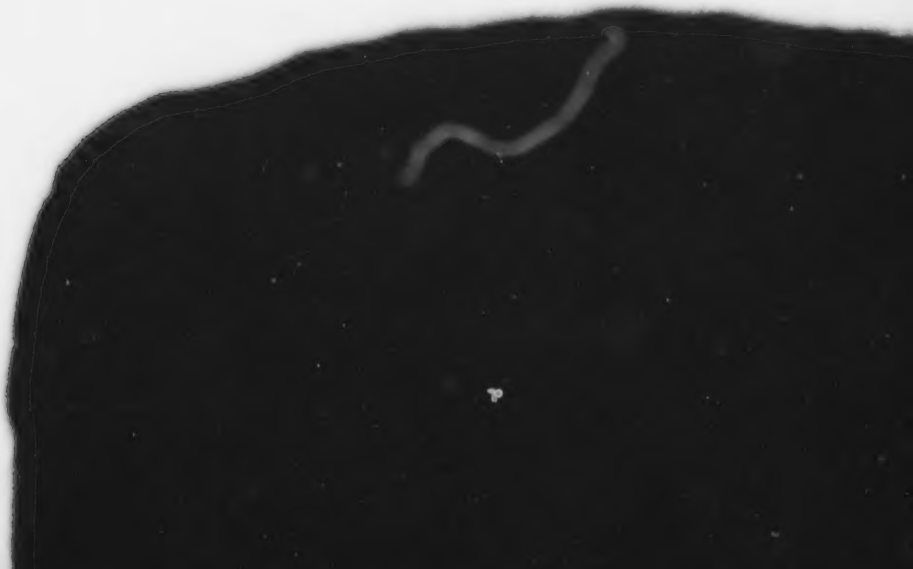
# Cuthbert Grant

## Parkland Series

Cuthbert Grant, introduced in 1967, is an upright-growing shrub with large, dark red, velvety flowers. This plant received an Award of Merit in 1970 from the Western Canadian Society for Horticulture and was also chosen as Manitoba's Centennial Rose in the same year.

The flowers have a strong fragrance and are semi-double, crimson red, and 10 cm in diameter. Plants produce flowers in June and September and grow 0.8 to 1.0 m high. Cuthbert Grant has excellent resistance to powdery mildew and blackspot and survives well in zone 3. This cultivar is propagated by softwood stem cuttings.

The seed parent of Cuthbert Grant was developed from Crimson Glory and a hybrid of Donald Prior and *R. arkansana*. The pollen parent was Assiniboine.



# David Thompson

## Explorer Series

David Thompson, introduced in 1979, is a medium-sized shrub that reaches a height and diameter of 1.2 m at Ottawa. This rose is very hardy and flowers freely throughout the summer. It is highly resistant to blackspot and powdery mildew.

The plant produces fragrant, medium red flowers 7 cm in diameter that have an average of 25 petals, but forms no fruits. The rose propagates easily from softwood stem cuttings.

According to REPLOQ results, this rose bush can survive in climatic zone 2. The use of this bush is closely related to its blooming capacity. As it flowers on the annual shoot regardless of aerial damages occurred to the plant during winter, David Thompson can be planted in zones 2 to 5. However, in the coldest zones, the blooming period will be shorter and the plant will not reach more than 1.0 m.

David Thompson was obtained from open pollination of a hybrid between the cultivars Schneezwerg and Frau Dagmar Hartopp.

# 'AC De Montarville'

## Explorer Series

'AC De Montarville' is a winter-hardy shrub rose introduced in 1997. The plant has an upright type growth habit and reaches 1.0 m in height and width at L'Assomption. The plants flowers repeatedly from June to September and is resistant to powdery mildew and tolerant to blackspot. This rose is superior in floral production to most hardy roses and is in a similar range to Champlain and Frontenac in total length of blooming season.

The dark red unopened bud of 'AC De Montarville' changes to a medium red at the blossom stage and later fades to a medium mottled pink when fully opened. The flowers average 7 cm in diameter, have 25 petals and are borne in clusters of 1 - 4. Foliage is a bright medium green turning yellow in the fall. The plant propagates easily from softwood cuttings.

This selection has been tested at Ottawa for 2 years and an additional 3 years at L'Assomption. Little pruning is required in spring and it is hardy in zone 3.

'AC De Montarville' originated from a cross between A 15, a creeping type line, and L76, a hardy rose bush.

# Frontenac

## Explorer Series

Frontenac, is a winter-hardy shrub rose with an upright growth habit of about 1.0 m at L'Assomption. It was introduced in 1992. The plant is extremely floriferous; it is almost completely covered with blossoms during peak bloom in June and continues to flower until the end of September. The plant is resistant to powdery mildew and blackspot.

The deep pink flowers, produced in clusters of up to 8, are 8 cm in diameter and have an average of 20 petals. The plant propagates easily from softwood stem cuttings.

This selection has been tested for 5 years at Ottawa and a further 5 years at L'Assomption. The rose has survived winters with natural snow cover and requires only minimal pruning of deadwood in spring. It is hardy in zone 3.

Frontenac originated from a cross between a breeding line derived from Queen Elizabeth, Arthur Bell and Von Scharnhorst, and a line derived from *R. kordesii*, Red Dawn and Suzanne.

# George Vancouver

## Explorer Series

George Vancouver is a winter-hardy shrub rose which was introduced in 1994. The plant has an upright shrub type growth habit and is 0.9 m high with a spread of 1.0 m at L'Assomption. The plant flowers repeatedly from June to September and is resistant to powdery mildew and blackspot. Although this shrub resembles the Explorer Champlain rose in colour and foliage, it is hardier and more fertile.

The deep-red unopened bud of George Vancouver changes to medium red at the blossom stage and later fades to pink in the fully opened flower. Flowers average 6 cm in diameter, have an average of 24 petals, and are borne in clusters of 1 - 6. The plant propagates easily from softwood cuttings.

This rose has been tested at Ottawa, for 2 years and an additional 3 years at L'Assomption. Only slight winter injury has been observed and therefore minimal pruning is required in spring.

George Vancouver was derived from a cross between L83, a line derived from *R. kordesii*, and a complex hybrid line.

# Henry Hudson

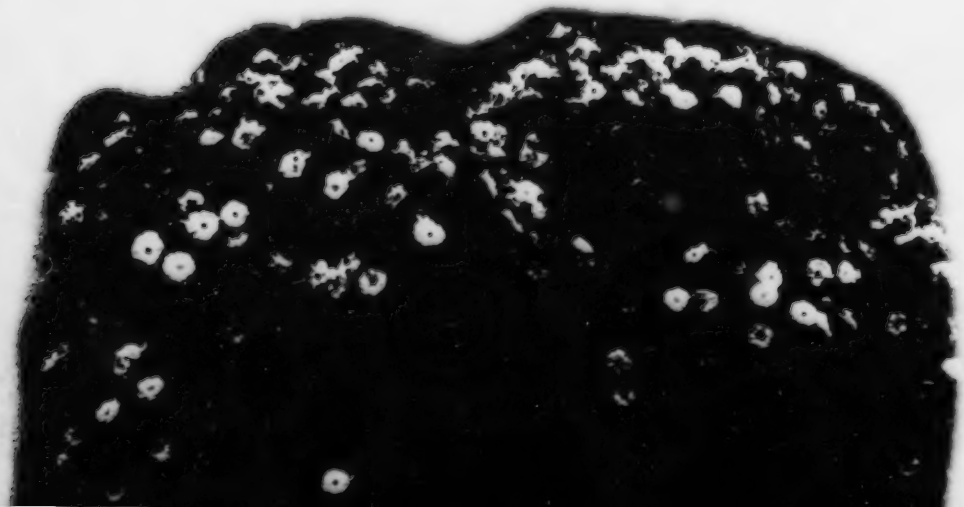
## Explorer Series

Henry Hudson, a rugosa hybrid introduced in 1976, is a semi-dwarf shrub that grows 0.5 - 0.7 m in height and has a diameter of 1.0 m at Ottawa. The plant is very hardy, flowers repeatedly and freely, and is highly resistant to blackspot and powdery mildew.

Flowers are white with a pink tinge resembling apple blossoms, are fragrant, and have 20 petals. Softwood cuttings are easily rooted.

Henry Hudson has been tested at Ottawa since 1967 and at other locations across Canada since 1973. Only slight winter kill was observed in Ottawa during severe winters. This rose is generally hardy in zone 2.

This cultivar was obtained from open pollination of the cultivar Schneezwerg.



# Henry Kelsey

## Explorer Series

Henry Kelsey, introduced in 1984, is another hardy climbing rose, which flowers freely and repeatedly. It has a trailing growth habit, with branches that reach 2.0 - 2.5 m at Ottawa. This rose is resistant to powdery mildew and moderately resistant to blackspot.

Flowers are medium red, with a spicy fragrance, are 6 - 8 cm across, and have 25 petals, This plant produces clusters of 9 - 18 flowers. Propagation is easily obtained with softwood stem cuttings.

Its survival and utilization rating is zone 2. No mortality of the plant was observed; this rose bush will survive in any area where the snow offers a good protection. Only a light pruning should be necessary but if the plant is killed to ground level, it will re-start, shoot and bloom abundantly. When tested in Ottawa, its branches were left on the trellis through the winter, then it required slight pruning in the spring. Flowering period is shorter the same year it has been pruned to ground level.

Henry Kelsey was obtained from a cross of *R. kordesii*, and a hardy seedling originating from Red Pinocchio, Joanna Hill and *R. spinosissima*.

# Hope for Humanity

## Parkland Series

Hope for Humanity rose was introduced in 1995 and named in honour of the 100th anniversary of the Canadian Red Cross Society. The Society has exclusive rights to the rose until 1998, after which it will become available for the general trade.

Hope for Humanity is a low-growing ever blooming rose. Plants have an open habit and average 0.5 m in height and 0.6 m in width. Cane strength is good. The double Ablood@ red flowers are produced over a 10 - 14 week period, starting in late-June from over-wintered buds and continuing on the current season's growth. Flower buds are pointed and a deep wine red colour. The number of flowers per inflorescence varies from 2 to 15, with most having 4 to 5. Flowers are double, cup shaped and average 8.0 cm in diameter. There are small white spots at the base of the inner side of the petal, and a white and yellow spot at the base of the outer side of the petal. Flowers are slightly fragrant.

Disease resistance is good for powdery mildew and rust, and fair to good for blackspot. Plants have consistently survived in zone 3a with no additional protection. This cultivar is readily propagated from softwood cuttings.

Hope for Humanity is a complex hybrid, involving Prairie Princess, Morden Amorette, Morden Cardinette, *R. rugosa* and *R. arkansana*.

# J.P. Connell

## Explorer Series

J.P. Connell, introduced in 1987, was the first yellow rose to be released from the Ottawa breeding program. This vigorous upright bush grows 1.0 - 1.5 m high and 0.8 - 1.2 m in diameter. The plant is winter-hardy and has good resistance to powdery mildew but has some susceptibility to blackspot. When grown in full sun, 1 - and 2 - year old plants flower sparsely, but older plants flower heavily in June, with smaller numbers of flowers produced during the rest of the season.

Initially, the lemon yellow flowers have high centres resembling those of a hybrid tea but later open to expose the stamens and then fade to a cream color. They have a diameter of 7 - 9 cm and are produced singly or in clusters of 3 - 8. Plants root readily from softwood cuttings.

Winter damages are important in all climatic zones. Survival and utilisation ratings are zone 2b only if the base of plants is well protected by thick snow cover; any shoot above snow cover will die. After severe pruning, the bush will re-start, give many shoots and bloom abundantly. However, flowering period will be shorter.

J.P. Connell originated from a cross between the floribunda, Arthur Bell, and an open-pollinated seedling of the hardy shrub rose, Von Scharnhorst.

# Jens Munk

## Explorer Series

Jens Munk, introduced in 1974, is free flowering, very hardy, and resistant to blackspot and powdery mildew. This vigorous and somewhat thorny shrub reaches a height of 1.5 - 2.0 m and a diameter of 1.5 m at Ottawa.

The plant produces fragrant, medium pink flowers 6 - 7 cm in diameter with 25 petals. Flowering is abundant in June, July and August. Attractive red fruits and a few flowers are evident in the fall. The cultivar propagates easily from softwood stem cuttings.

Jens Munk has been tested at Ottawa since 1965 and at other locations across Canada since 1971. Little or no winter kill has been observed over the years, and this rose is fully hardy in zone 2.

This cultivar was obtained from a cross between the rugosa hybrids Schneezwerg and Frau Dagmar Hartopp.

# John Cabot

## Explorer Series

John Cabot was the first climbing rose of the Explorer series released in 1978. The plant has strong arching canes of 2.5 - 3.0 m and blooms freely in June and July and sporadically in August and September. It has good field resistance to blackspot and powdery mildew.

The fragrant flowers are medium red, 7 cm across, with an average of 40 petals. The plant propagates easily from softwood stem cuttings.

REPLOQ results have shown that any plant material over snow protection will freeze, therefore a severe pruning will be necessary in the following spring. However, flowers grow on new shoots enhanced by pruning. John Cabot can be planted in zone 2 if base is well protected with a thick snow cover. As a climbing bush, unless in a warmer zone, one will have to remove branches from trellis and protect them from frost every year. John Cabot was choosen as PLANT D'OR in 1996.

John Cabot originated from a cross of *R. kordesii,* and a hardy seedling originating from Masquerade and *R. laxa.*

# John Davis

## Explorer Series

John Davis, introduced in 1986, has a trailing growth habit and branches that grow from 2.0 to 2.5 m at Ottawa. The plant flowers freely, is very winter-hardy, and shows high resistance to backspot and powdery mildew.

The medium pink flowers have a light spicy perfume, a diameter of 8 - 9 cm and an average of 40 petals. The blooms are often of quartered form similar to many old-fashioned roses, and have many as 17 flowers occur in a cluster. The plant roots easily from softwood stem cuttings.

In zone 2a, important damages and poor annual growth will kill plants each year, indicating a loss in hardiness. Survival rating is 2b if the base of the plant is well protected with adequate snow cover. In zone 2b, any shoots over snow cover will die during winter coldest period. After a severe pruning, the bush will re-start from ground level, shoot and flower abundantly. Flowering period is then shorter the same year it has been pruned to ground level.

John Davis originated from the open pollination of a seedling from a cross between *R. kordesii* and a line originating from a cross between Red Dawn and Suzanne.

# John Franklin

## Explorer Series

John Franklin is a hardy and vigorous shrub that reaches a height and diameter of 1.2 m in Ottawa. It was introduced in 1980. The plant flowers freely throughout the summer and has moderate resistance to blackspot and powdery mildew.

The medium red, slightly fragrant flowers are 6 cm across and have 25 petals, which are fringed like a carnation. The flowers are borne in clusters of up to 30 blooms. The plant propagates easily from softwood stem cuttings.

This cultivar has been tested at Ottawa since 1971 and at other test locations across Canada since 1978. In Ottawa, it survives winters without protection but needs pruning of deadwood in the spring. It is hardy in zone 3.

John Franklin originated from a cross between the floribunda Lilli Marlene and a hardy seedling originating from Red Pinocchio, Joanna Hill and *R. spinosissima*.

# Lambert Closse

## Explorer Series

Lambert Closse, introduced in 1995, is a winter-hardy shrub rose with an upright bush type growth habit reaching a height and width of 0.85 m at L'Assomption. Although this rose has a flower form similar to Alexander Mackenzie, it has many more petals, is more floriferous with hybrid tea-like buds of a unique pink blend colour. It flowers from June to September and is resistant to powdery mildew and blackspot.

The deep pink unopened buds of Lambert Closse change to a medium pink-blend at the blossom stage later fading to a pale pink when fully opened. Flowers average 8 cm in diameter, have an average of 53 petals, and are borne in clusters of 1 to 3. This rose is easily propagated when softwood cuttings are taken at the bud stage.

This selection has been tested at Ottawa for 2 years and an additional 3 years at L'Assomption. Only slight winter injury has been observed thus requiring minimal spring pruning. It is hardy in zone 3.

Lambert Closse was derived from a cross between the floribunda Arthur Bell and the hardy shrub John Davis.

# Louis Jolliet

## Explorer Series

Louis Jolliet was introduced in 1990. It is a winter-hardy climbing rose with a trailing growth habit and branches reaching to about 1.2 m in L'Assomption. The plant flowers almost continuously from June to the end of September when grown in full sun and is resistant to powdery mildew and blackspot.

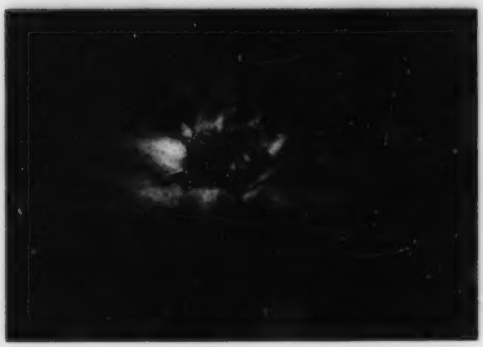
The medium pink flowers are produced in clusters of 3 - 10, have a spicy fragrance, average 7 cm in diameter, and have 38 petals. Softwood stem cuttings from this plant root readily.

This selection has been tested for 2 years at Ottawa and a further 3 years at L'Assomption. The plant has survived winters with no protection other than natural snow cover and has shown little or no winter injury. It is hardy in zone 3.

Louis Jolliet originated from a cross between L83, a line derived from *R. kordesii*, and a hardy seedling derived from *R. kordesii*, Red Dawn, Suzanne and Champlain.

# 'AC Marie-Victorin'

## Explorer Series



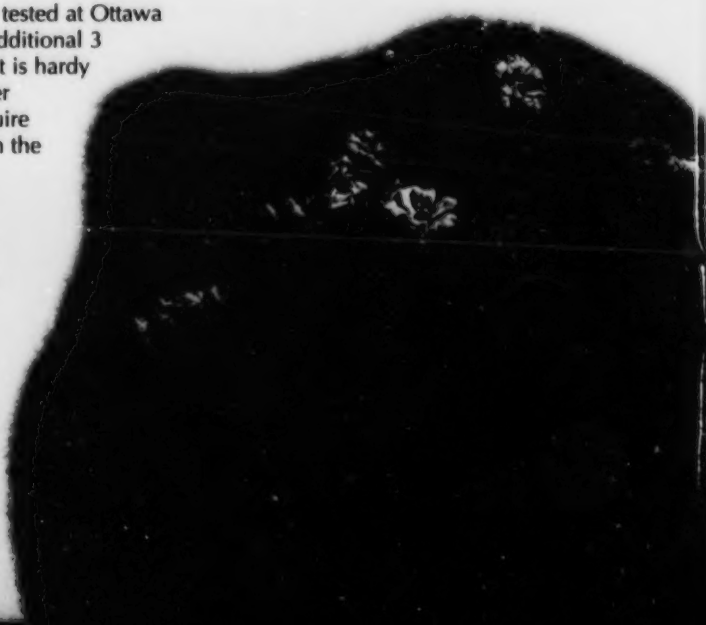
'AC Marie-Victorin' is a hardy shrub rose introduced in 1998. The plant reaches a height of 1.50 m and 1.25 m in width at L'Assomption. It is winter-hardy, flowers abundantly and repeatedly, and is highly resistant to blackspot and powdery mildew.

The unopened bud which is a deep peach colour changes to a pale peach at the blossom stage and later fades to a pink in the fully opened flower. The flowers average 9 cm in diameter, have 38 petals and are borne in clusters of 1 - 6 blooms. It was released because of its unique peach colour rarely found in hardy roses, its excellent hardiness and its disease resistance. The rose propagates easily from softwood stem cuttings.

Flowers are very fertile and produce many bright orange fruits overwintering on the plant. Leaves are shiny and dark green in colour turning yellow or red in the fall.

This selection has been tested at Ottawa for 2 years and for an additional 3 years at L'Assomption. It is hardy in zone 3 without winter protection but may require pruning of deadwood in the spring.

'AC Marie-Victorin' originated from a cross between the floribunda Arthur Bell and a breeding line.



# Martin Frobisher

## Explorer Series

The first Explorer rose, Martin Frobisher, was introduced in 1968. This hardy rugosa, which flowers freely throughout the summer at Ottawa, is vigorous, well proportioned, and grows to a height of 1.5 to 2.0 m with a diameter of 1.5 m. The bark is reddish brown and the upper parts of the branches are spineless. The plant is highly resistant to powdery mildew but may occasionally show some blackspot.

Flowers are soft pink and fragrant, measure 5 - 6 cm across, and have an average of 40 petals. Propagation is by softwood stem cuttings.

Martin Frobisher has been tested at Ottawa since 1962 and at other locations across Canada including the northern United States since 1968. The bush is hardy in zone 2. Only minor top kill was observed in Ottawa and other locations, and some spring pruning is required.

This rose cultivar was obtained from an open pollination of the rugosa shrub Schneezwerg.

# Morden Amorette

## Parkland Series

Morden Amorette was introduced in 1977 and is more compact and everblooming than most shrub roses. Plants grow 0.3 - 0.5 m in height and bear carmine to rose bengal flowers, 7 - 8 cm in diameter with 25 - 30 petals. The inside petals are rolled inward covering the flower centre. Because it is fertile, removal of old flowers promotes continuous blooming.

Resistance to powdery mildew and blackspot is moderate. Plants are hardy in zone 3 but may require light spring pruning of stem deadwood. Propagation is by softwood stem cuttings.

Morden Amorette originated as a chance dwarf seedling from two complex hybrid parents. The pollen parent had the same parentage as Adelaide Hoodless. The seed parent was derived from Independence crossed with a hybrid originated from Donald Prior and *R. arkansana*.

# Morden Blush

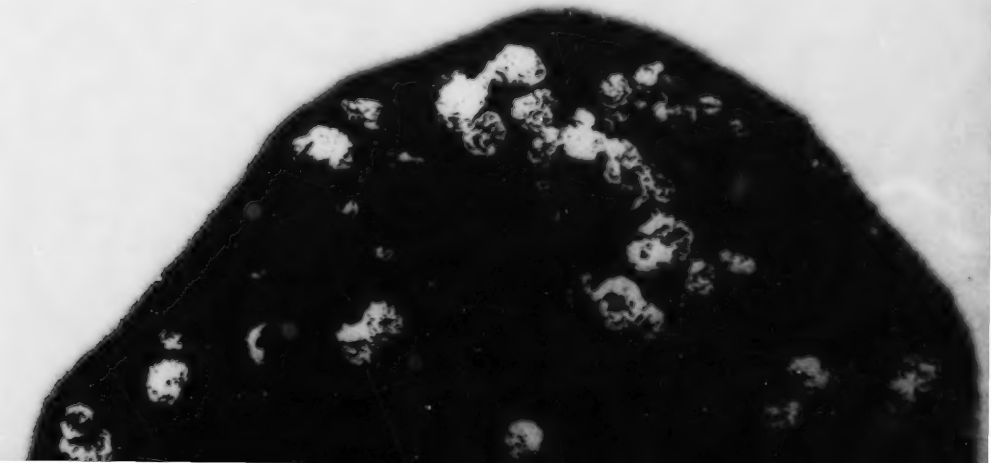
## Parkland Series

Morden Blush, introduced in 1988, is a hardy, low-growing, everblooming, shrub. It has moderate to good field resistance to powdery mildew and blackspot. Plants tolerate the high summer temperatures exceedingly well.

Plants grow 0.5 to 1.0 m high and flower continuously from June to freeze-up, the longest for any prairie-developed shrub rose. The flowers are of variable colour depending on temperature. Flowers are light pink in cool temperatures and ivory to white in hot temperatures. The flower bud is very attractive and can be used in corsages or wedding bouquets. When open, the flowers are flat, with the inner petals infolded to form a button-type centre, similar to the old-fashioned types of roses.

Morden Blush survives in zone 2b. It propagates very easily from softwood stem cuttings.

This rose is a complex hybrid. The seed parent was a hybrid of Prairie Princess and Morden Amorette. The pollen parent was a complex hybrid involving Prairie Princess, White Bouquet, Assiniboine and *R. arkansana*.



# Morden Cardinette

## Parkland Series

Morden Cardinette, introduced in 1980, is a dwarf, everblooming shrub suitable for use both as a potted flowering plant and a landscape bedding rose. Potted plants can be grown for flowering at Mother's Day, kept in the house for 2 weeks, then planted outdoors. Plants are very attractive when grown in a pot as the flower size is larger than most other greenhouse pot roses.

Plants grow 0.3 - 0.5 m in height and bear cardinal red, double, cupshaped blooms. Flowers are in clusters of 2 - 8, measure 8 cm in diameter, and average 25 petals per flower.

Resistance to powdery mildew and blackspot is moderate. Plants are hardy in zone 3b and propagate easily from softwood stem cuttings.

Morden Cardinette is a complex hybrid involving Prairie Princess, White Bouquet, Assiniboine and *R. arkansana* on the seed parent side and Adelaide Hoodless, Independence, Donald Prior and *R. arkansana* on the pollen parent side.

# Morden Centennial

## Parkland Series

Morden Centennial was introduced in 1980. It is a hardy, floriferous shrub rose flowering repeatedly throughout the season with the main flushes in June and August-September. The name commemorates the centennial of the Town of Morden, which occurred the year of introduction.

Plants reach a height of 0.7 - 1.0 m and bear lightly scented, medium pink blooms in clusters of 1 - 4. Flowers are 7 - 8 cm across with about 40 petals. Removal of dead flowers promotes reblooming.

Morden Centennial has good resistance to powdery mildew and moderate resistance to blackspot. Plants survive winters in zone 2 and propagate easily from stem cuttings.

In 1996, Morden Centennial was honoured with "The Outstanding Cultivar Award", presented by the Canadian Society for Horticulture Science. This award is presented to a plant that has made a significant contribution to industry and has been widely accepted as a standard in many parts of the country.

This cultivar originated from a cross between Prairie Princess and a hardy seedling developed from White Bouquet, Assiniboine and *R. arkansana*.

# Morden Fireglow

## Parkland Series

Morden Fireglow, introduced in 1989, is unique among shrub roses as it combines both hardiness and scarlet-red flowers, a color rarely seen in hardy roses. Plants flower recurrently throughout the growing season.

Morden Fireglow has an upright plant habit, grows from 0.5 to 0.7 m in height, and bears flowers in clusters of 1 - 5. The flowers are 6 - 8 cm across with about 28 petals. Field resistance to powdery mildew and blackspot is moderate.

Plants have consistently survived winters in zone 2b. They propagate easily from softwood stem cuttings.

Morden Fireglow was developed through the selection of its parents on the basis of chemical analysis of the flower pigments. This cultivar was developed using a seed parent derived from Prairie Princess, Morden Amorette, White Bouquet, Assiniboine and *R. arkansana*. The pollen parent was Morden Cardinette.

# Morden Ruby

## Parkland Series

Morden Ruby, introduced in 1977, is a red-flowered hardy shrub. It is a sister of Adelaide Hoodless and arose as a solid-coloured bud sport from an original nonsolid-coloured flower. The flowers are double, ruby red, and long lasting. This plant reaches a height of 1.0 and flowers repeatedly during the growing season.

Resistance to powdery mildew and blackspot is moderate to good. This cultivar is hardy in zone 2 and propagates easily from softwood stem cuttings.

Morden Ruby originated from the same cross as Adelaide Hoodless.

# Morden Snowbeauty

## Parkland Series

Morden Snowbeauty is a hardy, recurrent-blooming shrub suitable for mass plantings or as a specimen plant. It was introduced in 1998 and named for the lovely snow white flowers produced during the growing season.

Plants are dense bushes, which average 0.3 - 1.0 m in height and 0.4 - 1.2 m in width. The flowers are slightly fragrant and are white in colour. They average 8 cm across, have an average of 12 petals, and are produced in clusters of 3-5 flowers.

Morden Snowbeauty has attractive medium to dark green foliage coupled with excellent resistance to mildew and blackspot. This plant was selected based on a series of intensive greenhouse screening trials for resistance to these diseases.

This cultivar has survived winters in hardiness zone 2b with no winter protection. Softwood cuttings root readily and are the preferred method of propagation.

Morden Snowbeauty is a complex hybrid that incorporates *Rosa arkansana*, Assiniboine, Adelaide Hoodless, Mount Shasta, Morden Amorette and Prairie Princess.

# Morden Sunrise

## Parkland Series

Morden Sunrise is the first hardy yellow flowered ?Parkland? rose. This cultivar is hardy, recurrent-blooming shrub rose ideal for specimen type plantings. It was introduced in 1999 and named for the lovely yellow flowers produced during the growing season.

Plants bear erect stems, which average 0.7m in height and a similar width. The flowers are fragrant and are yellow-orange to yellow in colour. Combinations of yellow, orange and pink petal colours are common, especially in cooler weather. Flowers average 8 cm across, have an average of 8 petals, and are produced in 4 to 8 flowers per inflorescence.

Morden Sunrise has very attractive dark green shiny foliage. This is coupled with good early season resistance to black spot, mildew and rust. This plant was selected based in part on a series of intensive greenhouse screening trials for resistance to these diseases.

This cultivar has survived winters in hardiness zone 3 with no winter protection. Softwood cuttings root readily and are the preferred method of propagation.

Morden Sunrise is a complex hybrid that incorporates *Rosa arkansana*, Assiniboine, Sunsprite, White Bouquet, Fire King and Prairie Princess.

# Nicolas

## Explorer Series

Nicolas is winter-hardy shrub rose which will be introduced in 1996. The plant has a compact hardy growth habit and reaches 0.75 m in height and width at L'Assomption. The plant flowers repeatedly from June to September and is resistant to powdery mildew and tolerant to blackspot.

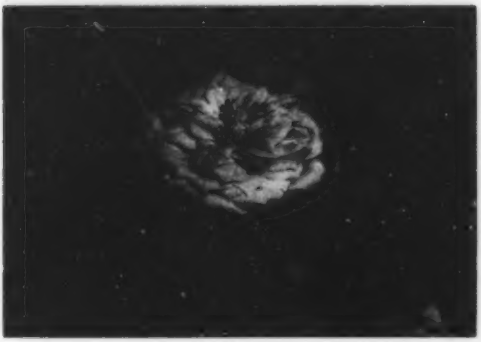
The plant is very floriferous and produces flowers medium red in colour which average 6 cm in diameter, have 18 - 20 petals and are borne in clusters of 1 - 3. The plant propagates easily from softwood cuttings taken at the bud stage.

This selection has been tested at Ottawa for 2 years and for an additional 3 years at L'Assomption. It is hardy in zone 3 without winter protection and has shown only slight winter injury. Only a light pruning is required in spring.

Nicolas was derived from a cross between a breeding line originating from Queen Elizabeth, Arthur Bell, a double red unnamed clone from Robert Simonet and Von Scharnhorst and a line derived from *R. kordesii* and Applejack.

# Prairie Joy

## Other Series

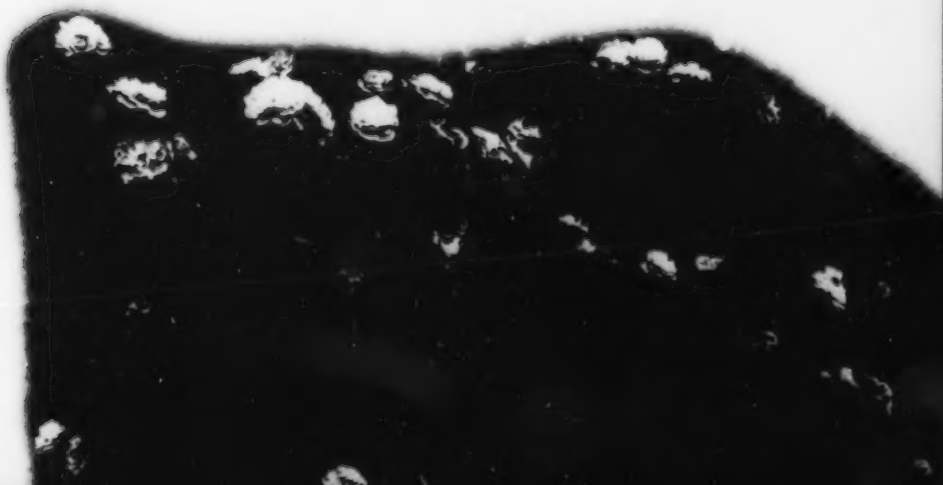


Prairie Joy, introduced in 1990, is the first hedge rose to be released from Morden. This type of rose can be best used as a screen or hedge dividing or emphasizing areas in the landscape. It is important for a hedge rose to be dense, have good foliage, and display excellent disease resistance as Prairie Joy does.

Plants grow 1.0 - 1.5 m high and 1.0 - 1.4 m wide and are quite dense. The general form of the plant is round, however new stems can be very vigorous. The growth gives an arching form, which, when in bloom, is very attractive. Flowers are produced mainly in June, then sparsely the rest of the growing season. The medium pink flowers are produced in clusters of 1 - 6, average 7 cm in diameter, and have about 40 petals.

Disease resistance to powdery mildew and blackspot is excellent. Prairie Joy has consistently survived winters in zone 2. Annual pruning to just above ground level has been successful in producing a low, dense, blooming hedge. Plants propagate easily from softwood stem cuttings.

Prairie Joy originated from a cross between Prairie Princess and Morden Cardinette.



# Quadra

## Explorer Series

Quadra is a winter-hardy climbing rose introduced in 1994. The plant has a spreading type growth habit which reaches 1.8 m in height and has a spread of 1.0 m at L'Assomption. Although this climber resembles John Davis and William Baffin, the many petalled deep red flowers it produces makes it unique among hardy climbers. The red tinge which develops in newly opened leaves adds to the attractiveness of this climber. This rose is resistant to powdery mildew and blackspot.

The dark red unopened bud of Quadra changes to a deep red at the blossom stage and later fades to light red in the fully opened flower. The flowers average 8 cm in diameter, have an average of 66 petals and are borne in clusters of 1 - 6. This rose is easily propagated when softwood cuttings are taken at the bud stage.

This selection has been tested at Ottawa for 2 years and for an additional 3 years at L'Assomption. It is hardy in zone 3 without winter protection and has shown only slight tip kill of younger shoots.

Quadra was derived from a cross between a breeding line originating from Queen Elizabeth, Arthur Bell, and a double red unnamed clone from Robert Simonet and a line derived from *R. kordesii*, Red Dawn and Suzanne.

# Royal Edward

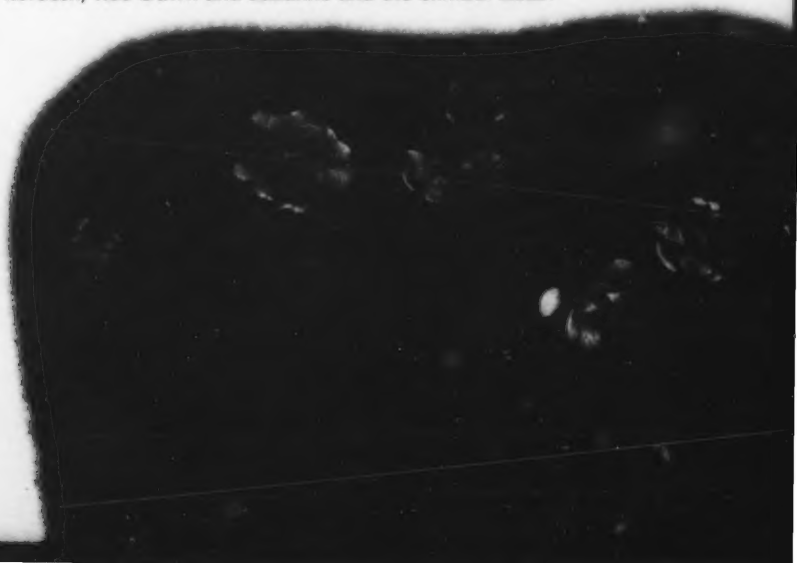
## Explorer Series

Royal Edward, a semi-dwarf low spreading rose was introduced in 1995. The plant reaches a height of 0.40 m with a spread of 0.55 m at L'Assomption. The plant flowers repeatedly from June to September and is resistant to powdery mildew and blacskpot.

The deep pink unopened bud of Royal Edward changes to a medium pink at the blossom stage, and later fades to a pale pink. Flowers average 5.5 cm in diameter, have an average of 18 petals and are borne in clusters of 1 - 7 with a yellow-green spot each base. This rose has fewer petals than Louis Jolliet but it is the first semi-miniature ground-cover type trailing winter-hardy rose, suitable for rock garden or small space plantings. This rose is easily propagated when softwood cuttings are taken at the bud stage.

This selection has been tested at Ottawa for 2 years and for an additional 3 years at L'Assomption. It is hardy in zone 3 without winter protection and has shown only slight winter injury. Light pruning is required in spring.

Royal Edward was derived from a cross between R. kordesii and a breeding line derived from R. kordesii, Red Dawn and Suzanne and the climber Zeus.



# Simon Fraser

## Explorer Series

Simon Fraser was introduced in 1992 and is a winter-hardy, low shrub rose with an upright growth habit. The plant grows to about 0.6 m in height at L'Assomption and blooms continuously from June until the end of September when grown in full sun.

The medium pink flowers have a diameter of 5 cm and are produced in clusters of 1 - 4. Single flowers with 5 petals are first produced on the plant but later flowers are semi double with about 22 petals. The plant roots readily from softwood stem cuttings.

This selection was tested for 5 years at L'Assomption and, during that time, needed little or no pruning of deadwood. The rose is hardy in zone 3.

Simon Fraser originated from a cross of a breeding line derived from Bonanza, Arthur Bell, Red Dawn and Suzanne, and a line derived from *R. kordesii*, Red Dawn, Suzanne and Champlain.

# William Baffin

## Explorer Series

William Baffin was introduced in 1983. It is a hardy climbing rose that flowers freely and repeatedly and has strong arching canes that reach 2.5 - 3.0 m at Ottawa. This climber is highly resistant to blackspot and powdery mildew.

Flowers are medium red, slightly fragrant, 6 - 7 cm across and have an average of 20 petals. Clusters of up to 30 flowers can be found on this plant. Propagation is from softwood stem cuttings.

This climber has been tested at Ottawa since 1975 and at other locations across Canada since 1982. In Ottawa, its branches require no pruning and can be left on the trellis through the winter. It survives in locations with more severe winters in northern Ontario and western Canada and is hardy in zone 2a according to the results of the REPLOQ.

William Baffin was obtained from open pollination of a hardy seedling derived from *R. kordesii* and a pollen parent originating from Red Dawn and Suzanne.

# 'AC William Booth'

## Explorer Series

'AC William Booth', introduced in 1999, is a winter-hardy shrub rose that has a spreading to trailing type growth and reaches a height of 1.5 m and a spread of 2.0 m at L'Assomption. The plant flowers repeatedly from June to September and has excellent resistance to blackspot and powdery mildew.

The deep red unopened bud of 'AC William Booth' changes to a medium red at the blossom stage and later fades to a light red in the fully opened flower. The flowers average 5 cm in diameter, have 5 petals and are borne in clusters of 8 - 10 blooms. Softwood stem cuttings root easily.

This selection has been tested at Ottawa for 2 years and an additional 3 years at L'Assomption. It requires little to no pruning in the spring and is hardy to zone 3.

'AC William Booth' originated from a cross between L83, a line derived from *R. kordesii,* and a breeding line which originated from the floribunda Arthur Bell and the shrub rose Applejack.

# Winnipeg Parks

## Parkland Series

Winnipeg Parks is a hardy, recurrent-blooming shrub suitable for use as a bedding landscape rose or specimen plant. It was introduced in 1990 and named for the City of Winnipeg Parks and Recreation Department centennial in 1993.

Plants are dense bushes, which average 0.4 - 0.7 m in height and 0.3 - 0.7 m in width. The flowers are slightly fragrant and are medium red in colour. They average 8 cm across, have 22 petals, and are produced in clusters of 1 - 4. Plants have moderate to good field resistance to powdery mildew and blackspot. Winnipeg Parks has the most attractive foliage of the Parkland roses to date as well as interesting red-tinged leaves in the fall.

This cultivar has survived winters in hardiness zone 2b. It propagates very easily from softwood stem cuttings.

Winnipeg Parks is a complex hybrid that incorporates Assiniboine, Adelaide Hoodless, Cuthbert Grant, Morden Cardinette and Prairie Princess.

# Cultural Information

**Where:** Roses should be planted in an area with at least 6 hours of continuous sun as well as good air circulation. The soil should be a deep, well-drained loam rich in organic matter and a pH of about 6 - 7.

**How:** The planting hole should be adequate for the size of the roots or root ball, and the depth of plant the same or a little lower than the original soil line. Bare root roses can be soaked for about an hour, then planted in the hole with their roots widely spread and covered with a good top soil. This may help rehydrate the plants after shipment or if transplanting has been delayed. Potted roses can be transplanted at any time in the growing season. Pot-bound roses should have their roots pruned. Water all transplanted roses well. The addition of a small amount soluble fertilizer (eg. 10-60-10 or 10-52-10) with the water will help encourage rooting after transplanting. Pruning at planting time should be limited to removal of broken or diseased branches and roots.

Spring is the preferred time for planting roses as this permits the development of the root system. Good results can also obtained with fall planting but plants may require mulching to ensure good survival.

**Fertilization:** When roses are planted in a soil that is rich and fertile, only an annoual spring application of fertilizer may be required. In poorer soil, 2 to 3 feedings may be needed from late-spring to mid-July. Fertilizers specifically formulated for roses should be used according to instructions and must be well incorporated into the soil.

**Watering:** Winter-hardy roses, especially those developed by Morden, are tolerant to dry periods. However, deep watering, once or twice every fifteen days is required. Avoid wetting the leaves if at all possible, and water early in the morning. This will help prevent the spread of foliar diseases. To limit water evaporation and drying of the

soil, hoe the surface 48 hours after watering or a rain, or when the soil tends to form a crust. Roses do no compete well with weeds and should be planted and maintained in weed-free soil. If necessary, herbicides can be used but these chemicals should not be applied in the establishment year. Mulches can also be an effective weed barrier and helps to conserve moisture.

**Pruning:** Pruning shrub or climbing roses is necessary in the first years after planting to help train initial development. Large shrub roses are pruned to between 5 and 7 canes with only the most vigorous and youngest wood kept. Newly planted climbing roses should be pruned to 3 canes which will promote the growth of 5 to 7 new shoots. Annual pruning is required at or before bud break. Once the bushes have been planted and have adapted, the plants only require maintenance pruning. Remove winter killed or old canes in order to promote new growth which develops at the base of the plants.

Removal of spent flowers and fruits (hips) will promote the development of new floral buds; however, this is not recommended if hips are desired.

**Pests:** AAFC winter-hardy roses generally have good resistance to blackspot and mildew. Plants should be well spaced to ensure good air dranage. Plants may require an additional fungicide application to control diseases where humidity is high or in very wet growing seasons. If it is necessary to spray for mild infections or insects, then all purpose products generally available at nurseries can be used. Instructions on the method of application and dosage should be closely followed.

**Overwintering:** AAFC roses require only snow cover for winter protection. Branches may be tied to avoid damage from heavy snows. During extremely cold winters, canes of some cultivars may freeze and be killed to snow level. In the spring, the dead wood should be removed and maintenance pruning practices as previously mentioned should be followed.